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MR. WHITEHURST'S JOURNAL.

[In the last volume of the Repository, the attention of our readers was occasionally called to the mission instituted by the Liberian Government for the purpose of negotiating a peace among the native tribes in its vicinity, and for other objects of concern to the Colony. Mr. D. W. WHITEHURST, one of the Commissioners, on his return to this country, furnished the journal of their proceedings to the Managers of the American Colonization Society. Its vivid picture of African manners will render the extracts from it which we proceed to publish, interesting to every reader; while to the reflecting mind it suggests new views of the importance of the Colonizing system in communicating the lights of religion and knowledge to a Continent on which the darkness of ages rests.—EDIT. REP.]

A requisition having been made by Gov. PINNEY of Messrs. G. R. MCGILL, A. D. WILLIAMS and myself, for the purpose of visiting the tribes north of the river St. Paul's, and there effecting, if possible, an amicable settlement of the difficulties existing among them, after having made preparation to that end, we left the Government wharf on Wednesday the 19th Nov. 1834, at half past 4, p. m. and crossed the river in canoes, landing at Bushrod Island. As our baggage, together with our assistants, twelve Kroomen, had preceded us, we immediately commenced our march, taking the sea beach as the nearest rout to *Fah Gay's*, where we purposed remaining the night. At half past 7 we reached his town, situated about 2 miles from the mouth of the St. Paul's, and about 50 yards from the margin of the river. He very kindly accommodated us with separate houses; and after having looked well to our baggage, and taken coffee, we retired to rest, and awoke refreshed and buoyant about daylight. *Fah Gay's* town contains but a few houses and perhaps 70 persons in all; it is within the territorial limits of Liberia, but he exercises *country law and custom there*. Occasionally individuals from the Cape will send goods thither, for the purchase of camwood and such other produce as may offer. Rain during the night. *Fah Gay* took supper with us, and did ample justice to some ginger nuts, with which I had been furnished by the kindness of a friend. He was in excellent humor, and ordered a dance, which although familiar to us all, courtesy induced us to attend, and commend

loudly their activity and skill. He may be styled the "Prince of ugly fellows," yet under all the disadvantages of a forbidding and repulsive exterior, he embodies an energy of character and gentleness of heart, not often combined, and which render him alike a valued friend, or powerful foe.

Thursday 20.—On our arrival at *Fah Gay's*, we discovered that we were without either drinking cups or compass. We accordingly addressed notes to different individuals at Caldwell, myself to Dr. TOWNSEN, requesting the use of his compass, and this morning at daylight received both articles; paid for procuring the same, a bar tobacco, and a bar of cloth, paid 3 bars tobacco for rice last evening. After taking coffee, we sent the baggage on to the river, for the purpose of crossing; but as the canoe was very small, and the current exceedingly rapid, our carriers and baggage were not all over until 9 o'clock. *Fah Gay* insisted upon our remaining a few moments and partake breakfast; two of his wives very quickly placed a mat upon the ground, upon which was placed two wash hand basins filled with "palaver sauce," to which we all did due honor. In a half hour's time we were all safe on the Northern side of the St. Paul's and commenced our march through a heavy sand, until it terminated by a narrow path, leading to the beach. Walking in the beach and barefoot is my hobby, and it really was delightful, after the hot and dry soil over which we had passed, to have the advantage of cooling our feet by the wave breaking on the shore. Rocks project themselves a quarter of a mile into the sea, and at high water are entirely covered; on the beach we met with partial masses of the same, of from three to five feet elevation, extending in some cases beyond the line of vegetation. In many places the scenery was beautiful; a bluff of about ten feet height, with trees of a majestic elevation, foliage of every hue, from the deepest green to its lightest tints, with underbrush not too thick to impede walking on its beautiful and gently sloping surface, combined to render these spots desirable either as places for recreation or residences. We followed the sinuosities of the shore, occasionally stopping to refresh ourselves with water from rivulets making their way to lagoons, at the base of vegetation, and about 12, A. M. stopped at one larger than the rest, where we availed ourselves of a bath. At half past 3 P. M. we arrived at Digby, a small town situated on the beach, Mesurado in sight, and which is more or less occupied by persons from the Cape for the purchase of wood and other products of the country. Having to purchase rice, and to cook, we concluded to remain during the night. We were assigned quarters in a long building, with elevations of about a foot from the earth for beds, and after a warm bath, retired to rest.

Friday 21st.—Rose at daylight. Paid for salt and rice, 2 fathoms cloth; lodging, 2 bars tobacco. At sunrise commenced our tramp. A walk of about an hour brought us to the mouth of the Po Bah river, where our men were employed in carrying the baggage over. After we had crossed, a stream of not more than 50 yards width, we tendered *Ben*, the owner of the canoe, a bar of tobacco; but he demanded four, and required either that or a *dash* of a bottle of rum. When we informed him that we had no rum, he expressed his surprise, not unaccompanied with some looks of contempt that we would not *dash*

a gentleman a bottle of rum. On our assuring him that we had not any of that article with us, and that we did not use it, he could not avoid making a comparison between us and the gentlemen who came there to trade. "They," said he, "bring rum, and why not you?" We told him gentlemen nowadays did not use that article, and very few even sold it. We left him much dissatisfied, and struck into a path in a N. W. by W. direction, and an hour's walk, over a very rugged road with occasional streams of water, brought us to a town of 150 inhabitants, when we halted for water. We sent word to the Headman, to apprise him of our visit and our wish to see him. After some delay, he made his appearance, remarkable for the ravages of the small pox, and a body partly-coloured by leprous affliction. We explained to him that our mission was one of peace. He replied, by wishing us well, and a safe passage; when we took up our line of march, striking into a road very imperfectly cleared, which continued about five miles. The soil was extremely rich, and the underbrush very dense, interspersed with lofty trees of the cotton wood. On emerging out of this dense forest, the road had a better appearance; its sides were not so obstructed as the past by the pine apple, which literally had interlaced its leaves across it, in many places forming a carpet of the purest green. In avoiding, however, by this transition, the serrated leaves of the *ananas*, we were most bountifully compensated by a rugged and uneven surface; the descents and elevations of the pathway being equally abrupt, and the earth interlaced by the crossings of the roots of trees on the opposite sides, and the sharp particles of sillex with which the road was strewn. We crossed a stream whose placid course was arrested by immense masses of rock a few yards above, and which thence came gurgling down to a second bed, where it broke with much violence, falling some five or six feet, and offering a most desirable site for a water-power engine. A *weir* had been built at the commencement of the second fall, and we availed ourselves of its construction, in facilitating our leaping from one point to another. At 12, A. M. we stopped at a half town, where we cooked, and again took up our march at 2, P. M. Our carriers having crossed on a tree felled across a stream, which soon brought us up, we concluded to pass by means of a catamaran, or six logs of about ten feet tied together, and which, by means of a line extended across the stream, the native passes with great facility. At half past 6 we arrived at Pahboolah, a barricaded town, situated in a level plain, of about half a mile in circumference, and containing about four hundred persons in all. The barricade is composed of split timber about five inches through and twelve feet high, which being pointed, are first placed in the ground, constituting the outer circumference of the wall: the inner wall is composed of sticks of the same thickness, but about nine feet in length, and placed about three feet from the first. This being effected, with a doorway contiguous to water, and generally two others, the vacant space is filled up by sticks of wood placed in a longitudinal direction compact and close, so that a body of solid wood, three feet through, is formed. This, of course, is impervious to any of the light arms with which the native is furnished; and to guard against the effect of an *escalade*, the top of the wall is furnished with long sticks,

about two inches at the base, terminating at a point, and twelve feet in length, which are laid in fascines of three or four on the uprights, at an angle of 45° , and which are thus continued until the whole barricade is surmounted with this network. From the pliability of the rods used, together with their being laid in a direction which points them outward of the barricade, it would be impossible for them to support the weight of a man who should venture on them, as he must inevitably be thrown back from their elastic tendency, and should this not occur, expose him to the fire of those within. *King George*, the headman of *Pahboolah*, received us very kindly, in a vacant space attached to his house, and as we found his majesty discussing a "dumb boi," we waited until his repast was finished, and then informed him of the object of our mission, and expressed our wish that he would assist us in collecting the Headmen of the tribe together, so that we might detail in full the nature of our visit. He informed us that he was not a *Goorah*, but a *Dey*, one at peace with both parties; but as this country was occasionally the scene of violence between those engaged in the war, he was obliged to keep a guard, and be on the watch against surprise. He questioned us very closely, and sent to *Jenkins*, one of the head *Goorah* men, to apprise him that we had come, and desired him to meet us. We had a house of a circular figure assigned us as our quarters: it is very close, and so hemmed in by other buildings, whose roofs adjoin, that one spark of fire would set all in a blaze, and be the means of destroying all that is of the town of *Pahboolah*. We had music all night from a concert of horns, simple, but melodious; yet even music loses its charms when carried beyond its limit, and ere daybreak we wished the musicians, horns and all of *Pahboolah*, in a neighborhood where their taste would be better appreciated. The town is surrounded by lofty trees, those of the *cotton wood*, upwards of 80 feet, with bases of 25 feet circumference.

Saturday 10th.—This morning, about 10, *Jenkins* arrived, preceded by a grand flourish from his trumpeter, and called at our house to see us. We appointed 12 o'clock as the time to meet, and at that hour appeared in a large building, where were assembled *King George* and *Jenkins*, with about 70 persons. After obtaining silence, the Commissioners requested me to inform the meeting, the object of our calling it together. This I did, by briefly relating the nature of our appointment, the Christian character of the Liberia people, and their wish to see them once again as prosperous as they had been, and endeavoured to show them, that war was the cause of all their trouble, their want of many things they had before enjoyed, their decrease in trade, and scarcity of grain; and that unless it was stopped, it must lead to their destruction, if not entire extinction: That as messengers of peace, we would endeavor to arrange their differences, and that we did not ask them to make concession, or supplicate a cessation of hostility; but that if they would allow us to pass through the country, and bear to the others engaged in the contest, an intimation of their willingness for such a peace, as we might be instrumental in producing, we would go on, trusting in the protection of Heaven, and believing that we should be made the instruments of great good. *Jenkins* replied, that the war was not of his seeking; that it was one in which he did not wish to

be involved; but that as his people had been ill used, and their property taken from them, he could not be a passive spectator of such outrages. * He said "that he well knew all which had been said was true, and remarked, that in the prosperous state of the country, he could go to Mesurado and buy his goods, but now he could not do so; claims were there against him he was unable to settle, nor was there any prospect of his being enabled so to do until the war should terminate." He seemed to think favorably of the plan, but would not allow us for a moment to suppose him a suppliant, and proposed that as *Pahboolah* is on neutral ground, we should remain there until the *Goorah* Headmen should meet us, and if they agreed to our proposals, then pass on to *Bo Poro*, the capital of the Condoo country. We have obtained permission of *King George* to remain. *Jenkins* left us with an assurance that we should hear from him as speedily as possible. Mr. McGill was very ill during the night.

Sunday 23d.—This day being the Sabbath, we endeavored to abstract ourselves as much from the town's people as we could; and *King George* very kindly had the "palaver house" brushed out, for our occupancy during the heat of the day. It is seldom used, except on great occasions; business being ordinarily transacted at the one where we held our audience yesterday, and had been for some time the rendezvous of the goats belonging to the town. Our intrusion was something of an innovation to the accustomed repose of those animals, and it was not without some difficulty we kept our right of possession. The building is thirty-five long by fifteen in width, open at the sides, with the ends closed up half the distance from the roof, which is covered with leaves, and the floor is of solid earth, well beat into a mass, hard as rock, and six feet from the level of the yard. We embraced the offer of its use, and found it delightfully cool, during the intense heat of the forenoon. About 12, A. M. we heard the sound of vocal and instrumental music, and shortly after a band, entering by S. Western gate, paraded in front of the palaver house. They were engaged in a *fetische* celebration, for the purpose of preventing the accidents of war, and to protect them from the effect of balls and cutlass. The little area in front of the house, which forms one of the few vacant spots in this closely built town, was crowded by visitors, gazing on the dance, who seemed to be as much pleased with its performance, as though it had been one of a novel nature. Certain it is, that it was very intricate, and the chanting low sounds, with occasional bursts in a higher key of voice and horn, were any thing but pleasing to our ears. The finely proportioned figures of the dancers were more elegant than any I have seen on this excursion; but the delusion to which such rites tend, destroys even the few agreeable associations which may accompany them. As far as my knowledge extends, the African is the child of some "charmed influence"; his thoughts ever tend to the possession of some power which is to ward off the evils of life; and so far will the creations of fancy carry him, that he conceives life may be prolonged by the potency of his charm, and the ordinary effects of nature will cease their operation, rather than counteract the agency of his *gree greees*. Gambling, too, is another of his prominent traits; and since we have been here, I have noticed closely the predominance of

its passion. Their games are variant; among those in use here, is the common one of *owrah*: a leaf of tobacco would be divided in four or five pieces, and then singly or otherwise would constitute the stakes.—The *goorah* or *colah* nut would form others, and at a game played with pieces of ivory in the manner of *tetotum*, which I noticed today, the nut seemed to be the only article played for. An elevation of earth about six inches and about two feet square, covered with a mat, constitutes the table, around which the players sit, and with pieces of ivory three inches in length, tapering to a point, they give them an upward twist as they are unclosed from the fingers, when they descend on their points with a rapid rotation. They in their movement over the mat, approximate each other, and the concussion produces a fall of the one having the least rotary power, which becomes the vanquished. This afternoon, one of the men who had been out hunting, brought in a "bush cow." His Majesty very kindly sent us a fore quarter weighing about forty pounds. The animal resembles the deer of America: its taste is very fine, not much unlike the domestic animal of the same name. We obtained three large combs of honey today, and found it quite pleasant, notwithstanding the appearance of the comb. No honey equals that of the bee which is regularly hived.—The day closed with very vivid lightning, accompanied by thunder. It was amusing to hear the watchman ordering the fires to be extinguished, to guard against the effect of the electric fluid.

Monday 24th.—Early this morning Mr. McGill and myself took our guns, and after leaving the barricade, struck into a path, which shortly brought us to a rice and cassada field. This field is owned by the inhabitants of Pahboolah, and exhibited a very fertile appearance. The rice was just assuming its yellow hue, and the cassada was five to seven feet in height. It is very singular that this root, (the *jatropha janipha* of botanists) so fatal in South America and the West Indies, without having undergone a preparation, is perfectly innocuous in this country. It requires here, no previous process to render it fit for food, as the custom of eating it in an undressed state sufficiently testifies. It comports with the botanical description given by Humboldt, and the variety which is considered poisonous there, having a tough fibre running through it, is generally esteemed here the most, unless age shall have destroyed its farinacious principle. It is eaten either boiled or roasted, and is made into bread; but the *ultima Thule* of cassada gastronomy is the *dumb boi*. This dish is prepared by first boiling the cassada in pieces of three or four inches in length, afterwards carefully removing all the fibre, and reducing it to a pulp in a mortar. It has a tough consistence, and in this state may be considered tasteless. A fish, or bit of meat, generally smoaked, is boiled, well seasoned with pepper and salt, and varied by the addition of mucilaginous seeds, or palm oil; this constitutes the sauce. The *boi* is carefully laid in the bottom of a wash basin, and its accompaniment, boiling hot, poured over it. The fish or meat is carefully placed in one end of the *boi*, whilst its centre has an additional supply of salt and cayenne well mixed together. A mat is laid, the *dumb boi*, is brought, and each man armed with his spoon, of various material, as the case may be, commences its demolition. The spoon is dipped into the liquid,

and then put into the boi, with the same intent that pastry cooks butter their patty pans, in order that the contents may come out without sticking. It is not chewed, but swallowed whole by the spoonful, and woe to the unlucky novice in dumb boi-etting, who, wishing to be genteel, should attempt the mastication of a substance which adheres to the teeth with such tenacity, and produces all the incipient symptoms of lock jaw.

We saw much game, consisting of partridges and pigeons, but were unable to obtain the former, from the high cassada stocks intervening between them and us on being flushed up, and the latter were so very shy we could not get within gun shot of them. In the evening we witnessed a dance between the ladies and gentlemen of the town, accompanied as usual with much noise and gesture. There is neither beauty nor variety in their movements, generally consisting of a slow advance and rapid retreat from the circle which they occupy. Their step or time is regulated by the clapping of hands, and occasional yells by the whole party by way of chorus. Their social relations seem to be agreeable, nor have we seen any thing to the contrary but once, and that was a husband exercising the very questionable right of *dressing* his lady. This was effected by applying a switch to her naked shoulders with much vigor of arm, until the wife was seized by her friends and taken away. The scene was particularly pleasing to an old woman, who seemed much interested that the infliction should be well laid on, by her frequent approbatory remarks to the husband. It struck us that she had been a martyr in her youth, and that from the associations of the moment, old recollections were agreeably impressed upon her memory.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. ATKINSON'S LATE SPEECH.

The February number of our present volume contained an account of the proceedings of the VIRGINIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY at its last Annual meeting, including a brief sketch of the remarks made on that occasion by the Rev. WILLIAM M. ATKINSON. We are now enabled to gratify our readers with a full report of Mr. ATKINSON's speech, copied from the Southern Religious Telegraph of February 19. Like every thing else from that enlightened friend of Colonization, it is practical, instructive and eloquent. Its apposite historical reminiscences suggest matter for deep reflection to both the advocates and the adversaries of the cause.

After offering his Resolution (*See Afr. Rep. vol. 12 p. 64*) Mr. ATKINSON spoke substantially as follows:

The place and the circumstances in which I address you, Mr. President, excite in my bosom strong and conflicting emotions. It is gratifying and cheering to feel that this resolution is offered in this hall, where, if the principles of our African Colonization were not first conceived, they were certainly adopted by the first public body that ever avowed them, and that body was the General Assembly of Virginia. On the other hand, I am oppressed more than ever with a painful

sense of my own inadequacy to do full justice to this noble cause, when I recollect that even where I stand it has so often been urged, with all the authority and all the eloquence of the wisest statesmen and the most distinguished orators of Virginia.

You perceive, sir, that the first proposition distinctly affirmed by the resolution, is that the principles of our Society accord with the old and settled policy of Virginia. I propose by a reference to repeated and solemn acts of our Legislature, to prove this proposition. Sir, these acts will prove more than this. Whatever reason there may be to suppose that the late Dr. THORNTON, or any other single individual, had previously conceived this noble idea in his closet or expressed it in his private conversation, the future historian, in tracing the progress of American Colonization in Africa, will be constrained, by the evidence of official documents, to record the fact that our own Assembly was the first to give to this thought the solemn and effective sanction of their approbation, as the representatives of this Commonwealth. He will also find, that from time to time, their approbation has been repeated. I proceed, sir, to designate the official acts to which I have referred, and as accuracy in such cases is highly important, I have brought with me a memorandum of the resolutions of our Legislature, and the several periods of their adoption.

It is just five and thirty-years, Sir, since they first moved on this subject. In the session of 1800-1, resolutions were adopted, somewhat indefinite in their language, but intended to include the obtaining of a territory to be settled by our free coloured people. In compliance with the requisition of these resolutions, Mr. MONROE, then the Governor of Virginia, addressed a letter to Mr. JEFFERSON, shortly after his becoming President of the United States. The correspondence between these illustrious men was laid before the General Assembly at their next session. In this correspondence Mr. JEFFERSON discusses fully the advantages and disadvantages of the various places which could be thought of, for the object contemplated. The Assembly, with this correspondence before them, at the Session of 1801-2, rendered entirely definite that which before had been somewhat uncertain, and showed that Governor MONROE and President JEFFERSON, had given to their language the true interpretation. In the resolutions now adopted, they request the Governor to correspond with the President, "for the purpose of obtaining a place without the limits " of the United States, to which free negroes or mulattoes, or such " negroes or mulattoes as may be emancipated, may be sent, or may " choose to remove to as a place of Asylum." Of the correspondence which immediately ensued, I know nothing; but two years afterwards, in the session of 1803-4, another resolution was adopted by our Legislature. This resolution I have not seen, but from the manner in which it is spoken of, by Mr. JEFFERSON, in a letter to the Governor of Virginia, it was unquestionably of like character with those which preceded it. The Governor was JOHN PAGE of Rosewell; for this patriotic and most venerable man had, by this time, succeeded Mr. MONROE, who was engaged in the service of his country in a diplomatic capacity. The correspondence between Mr. PAGE and his old revolutionary compeer, Mr. JEFFERSON, had produced no profitable result.

when the purchase of Louisiana induced the Legislature, still anxiously solicitous for the colonisation of our free people of colour, to turn their eyes in that direction. Accordingly at the Session of 1804-5 a resolution was adopted, contemplating the obtaining "a territory in Louisiana, to be appropriated to the residence of such people of colour, as have been or shall be emancipated in Virginia." Desiring to enforce this resolution by all the authority of their sovereignty and all the weight of their influence, they instructed our Senators, and requested our Representatives to use their best exertions to effect the desired object. In the letter in which Mr. PAGE communicated this resolution, he advises our Representatives to call on Mr. JEFFERSON, and consult with him, giving them the strongest assurances of the President's deep interest in this object. Why this project failed of success, I am ignorant. It was probably because Congress rightly judged that it would be impolitic to plant such a nation on our frontiers, or within our borders.

Soon after this the spoliations of the British and French upon our commerce commenced. I believe it was about 1806, that the first of the vexatious and illegal decrees and orders in council, which so deeply wronged us, were put forth, and which in 1812 resulted in our war with Britain.

Deeply devoted as Virginia statesmen have always been to the interests, and sensitive as they have always felt for the honor of our common country, their thoughts, their feelings, their efforts were now all engrossed by the commercial warfare waged against us by the two most powerful nations of the earth. Our domestic economy soon became a matter of subordinate interest. In consequence of this, the efforts of our Legislature on the subject before us, were for a season suspended. Yet the impolicy of increasing the number of our free coloured population, or indeed of our coloured population of any kind, was so obvious, that the Legislature at their session of 1805-6, probably despairing of finding the desired asylum either in Louisiana, or whilst universal war was raging, in any other country, passed the law, by which slaves thereafter emancipated were required to leave the Commonwealth within twelve months. By the same law they forbade the introduction of slaves into Virginia from other states. In passing, we may remark that this policy of requiring emancipated slaves to leave Virginia, was not then adopted for the first time. It is almost a century and a half since its necessity became apparent, for in the year 1691, it had been expressly required by act of Assembly.

Peace was restored in the spring of 1815. The next session of the Legislature was too much occupied with business immediately growing out of the new state of things, to turn to this subject of colonization. Yet at the succeeding meeting of the Legislature it was taken up, not as an original subject, but one of ancient and established interest, which had been necessarily suspended for a season, in consequence of the unparalleled condition of the civilized world. Accordingly in December, 1816, the Legislature adopted the following vigorous and comprehensive resolution, with only SEVEN dissenting voices, as I have understood, in the lower house, and ONE in the Senate:

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought an asylum beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of colour as had been or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth; but have hitherto found all their efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success;—they now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the Government of the United States in abolishing the African Slave trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth both before and after the revolution zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do therefore, *Resolve*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place not within any of the States, or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as are now free and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to use their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object; *provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory upon this Commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

Almost at the same moment, the American Colonization Society was formed at Washington, and immediately attracted the attention and gained the support of many of our most distinguished men. Our Legislature voted it, both in the year 1824 and the year 1825, donations from the penitentiary store, of great value to the Colonists, thus manifesting that even the Missouri excitement had not changed the settled views of Virginia on this great subject.

In 1831–2, the sanguinary catastrophe in Southampton compelled our people to think on the general subject of our coloured population. At that time the House of Delegates passed a very strong resolution on the subject of Colonization, in which the Senate did not concur. But we know that \$18,000 annually were appropriated to aid in this cause, though unfortunately the appropriation has not been so beneficial to the Society or to the State as it was hoped it would be. Most of it, from the conditions on which it was given, still lies unexpended in the public Treasury. May this error soon be corrected by the wisdom of our Legislature!

Mr. President, I think I have fully established my first point, and have proved that our operations accord entirely with the old and cherished policy of our State. I have, I flatter myself, removed entirely from every mind, which has given me its attention, the belief, which has sometimes injured the Society, that colonizing principles are not indigenous to our soil, but exotics, planted among us by hands alien to our interests and ignorant of our institutions: in a word, Sir, that they are mere "yankee notions." I acknowledge, Sir, that we are indebted to New England for many good things; most of all for the excellent men whom she has furnished us, who have become identified with our interests, and imbued with our principles, and form such valuable members of society among us. But we have never received from New England any thing so valuable as are our Colonization principles.—These are a portion of the inheritance we have derived from our fathers. May we transmit them, in all their purity, and all their patriotism, and all their beneficence, to our children and our children's children.

I proceed, Sir, to illustrate my second proposition, that Colonization

principles have been held by many of our most illustrious statesmen; men certainly as well qualified as any of their fellows or their successors, to judge of the true interests of our Commonwealth; men whom no one is himself so ignorant as to suspect of ignorance; men whom malice itself has never charged with disloyalty to Virginia. Of the living, Sir, it might be invidious to speak. Concerning them, therefore, I shall be almost entirely silent. But I dare not on such an occasion omit to name the Nestor of his country; that illustrious man, who while his grateful heart contemplates the expanding glories of his native land, is saddened by the recollection that of the sages who laid the foundation of her greatness, he alone remains. *I must speak* of him who is the only relic of the age of our intellectual giants. It can be no disparagement to other men to name the chief of living Virginia Statesmen; the President of the American Colonization Society, JAMES MADISON.

Of our own late President, it would be as unnecessary as it would be presumptuous for me to say much after the beautiful and touching tribute, which has been paid to his memory, by my friend who immediately preceded me, (Mr. MACFARLAND.) But, Sir, I recollect that he fell not alone. Almost at the same moment that Virginia and this Society were deprived of the illustrious MARSHALL, they were called to mourn the untimely death of one, who with his name and his blood, possessed also his moral excellence; a man who twelve months ago was one of the lights and ornaments of this hall; in a most trying station manifesting the most honorable impartiality; always respected, always confided in, always loved! When I think of the almost simultaneous death of these distinguished men, my heart instinctively takes up the lament of the sweet singer of Israel over another father and another son, slain together on the mountains of Gilboa: "How are the mighty fallen! They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death, they were not divided!"

When the Colonization Society was established, Mr. JEFFERSON had retired for many years from public life. He took no active part in any enterprise of a public nature, except the establishment of that noble institution which he left behind him, as a monument of his fame, more durable than brass, and more lofty than Egyptian pyramids.—But the correspondence to which I have referred exhibits him as so deeply imbued with Colonization principles, that I feel justified in recording his name in the same bright roll with MADISON and MARSHALL. To these must be added another name, venerable for the wisdom, the virtue and the patriotism of him who bore it; the name of one who was twice the chief magistrate of Virginia and twice the chief magistrate of the United States. His early correspondence with Mr. JEFFERSON had impressed Colonization principles deeply on the understanding and the heart of JAMES MONROE. He was placed in the Presidential chair, at the very commencement of our operations. All the aid which it was practicable for him to give to the institution consistently with his Virginia principles of constitutional construction, was cheerfully afforded throughout the eight years of his administration; and though not the founder of the Society, it may truly be said, that but for him, the Colony of Liberia would never have existed,

WM. H. CRAWFORD and HENRY CLAY, natives of our State, certainly ceased to be Virginians, in their residence, but they always continued Southern men, and they were always among the most able and the most efficient supporters of the Colonization cause. Among those of our statesmen who devoted their talents to the service of Virginia and never filled stations under the federal government, have been many, who though less known to fame, than their compeers, have richly merited all the honor due to high talent, pure patriotism and sterling moral principle. Among these, our Society has found able and efficient friends. I will not detain you with a long enumeration of their names. But I dare not pass unnoticed BLACKBURN, the orator of the Alleghany, whose wit has so often shaken the gravity of this hall, while his pathetic eloquence has moved the inmost soul of his hearers. And how can I forget FITZUGH, who take him for all in all, approached perhaps as nearly as any man who ever lived, the beau ideal of a Virginia gentleman. Especially should I be as faithless to justice as to friendship, if I should omit in this bright catalogue the name of one who from my early manhood was the friend of my bosom, and for many years my brother beloved in Christ Jesus; the name of him, who four years ago was the foremost in pressing upon our Assembly, colonization principles as the only safe policy for Virginia; the name of BRODNAX, who, by a mysterious dispensation of Providence, was cut down in the midst of his years and of his usefulness, too soon, (as to our bleeding hearts it seemed,) for his family, for his friends, for his country, too soon for this Society, too soon for the church of God: too soon for all but himself! He was spared till those around saw that through the influences of the Holy Spirit, he had become ripe for heaven; and then amid the triumphs of faith and of hope, his emancipated spirit seemed rather like the ancient prophet to be borne to heaven in a chariot of fire, than to suffer the common doom of our fallen nature!

The resolution I have submitted, would give me a fair opportunity to discuss all the principles of colonization, and to prove them to be wise, benevolent and patriotic; but I should trespass too long upon your time, if I were even to touch a subject so copious. Yet before I conclude, there is one topic on which I must beg the indulgence of the meeting for a few minutes. Mr. President, however our adversaries may have charged us to the contrary, the policy of Virginia towards our coloured people has always been intentionally benevolent, at least as much so, as that of any other nation which has ever had extensive intercourse with that unfortunate race. If our Legislative enactments have ever seemed to be dictated by a different spirit, such enactments have been supposed to be demanded by a stern necessity. Am I asked for proof of this benevolence? I find it in the feelings of masters to their slaves; feelings of kindness and attachment resembling those of feudal barons to their vassals, and feelings often rewarded by the love and fidelity of their grateful negroes. And am I asked, how those slaves came among us, if our ancestors felt this benevolence for their race? I answer, not by our own act in the first instance; and to the last, much more by the act of that country and those states which now reproach us most, than by that of our ancestors. Sir, it is true

that our ancestors did encourage that detestable slave trade which Britons and New Englanders carried on from the coast of Africa. In this they deeply erred. But it was the error of their age, an error not confined to the adventurous trader or the industrious planter, but deceiving the Philosopher in his closet and even the Missionary in the midst of the heathen. Is it forgotten, Sir, that African slaves were first introduced into this continent through the instrumentality of *LAS CASAS*; the intelligent, the mild, the humane, the pious *LAS CASAS*? The consideration that the poor African heathen were torn from the altars of their superstition and brought within the reach of the means of grace, served with many to cover over the enormous sins of that traffic. But at length its wickedness was discovered. And where was that discovery first made, but in Virginia! By what Legislature was that infamous traffic first abolished? If I am not misinformed, it was by the General Assembly of Virginia before the Revolution! It is true that law did not go into effect. Why? Because the *BRITISH KING* refused his sanction. It is equally true, that soon after Independence was declared, in the midst of their revolutionary struggle, our Virginia fathers put down that traffic. That they would have gone further and have radically changed the condition of the black man, in our country, if they had believed it could have been done with safety and with benevolence, the history of the times affords us ample reason to believe. That in this respect they judged rightly I do not doubt, and I rejoice, for the sake of the black man, as much as of the white, that they did so judge. Am I asked for further proof of their benevolent feelings towards the coloured people? Find it in the 50,000 free people of colour now among us—worth at present prices, from twenty to twenty-five millions of dollars. Where, except in Maryland, is the people to be found who have made such sacrifices of property for the emancipation of slaves? If I am asked for still further evidence of the benevolence of Virginia towards the coloured people, I would point to the action of our Legislature, on the subject of colonization, before referred to. Will our detractors still say, that this was a selfish policy, intended only to rid us of the free people of colour, regardless of its consequences to them? I disprove the charge by referring to the very language of the resolutions. They contemplate a voluntary removal. Is this selfish? They say they desire to provide an Asylum. What is an Asylum? Is it not a place of shelter, a place of refuge, a place of deliverance? No, Sir, in the conduct of Virginia on this subject, benevolence has never intentionally been lost sight of. He who affirms the contrary, foully slanders us, and seeks to pluck from the diadem of Virginia one of its brightest jewels. Language cannot much exaggerate the turpitude of his conduct: yet on him the very strongest terms of condemnation must not be lavished. They must be reserved for him who would seek to make Virginia merit this reproach, by inducing her to lose sight of humanity in her legislation concerning this people, and to drive them from our borders when no home had been provided for their reception. But such a man is yet to be found among Virginia statesmen. Sir, our true policy is undoubtedly to remove the free blacks from among us; but it also is, to do this, by providing for them a happier home;—in the lan-

guage of our Legislature an ASYLUM, in Africa. Sustain our colony there; send them the gospel and all the means of grace; encourage their agriculture; plant schools among them; aid in the developement of the resources of the colony; make the existing grant of Virginia available, and the time is near when emigration to Africa will be limited only by the means of transportation.

Sir, allow me to thank the Society for their kind attention. I value it as flattering to myself, but I value it still more because I believe the views I have presented are true, and because I deem it important that they should be universally known and adopted throughout Virginia.

LIBERIAN LITERATURE.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

We are perfectly serious in speaking of *Liberian Literature*. Yes—in Liberia, a province on the coast of Africa, where, thirteen years and a half ago, the tangled and pathless forest frowned in a silence unbroken save by the roar of wild beasts, the fury of the tornado, the whoop of the man-stealer, or the agonizing shrieks of his victims on being torn from their homes to brave the horrors of the Middle Passage and of the West Indies—in Liberia, the English language is now spoken; the English spirit is breathed; English Literature exists; and with it, exist those comforts, virtues, and pleasures, which the existence of Literature necessarily implies. Plantations—farm-houses—villages, built of brick, stone, and wood—glass windows, carpeted floors, papered walls, and neat if not elegant furniture—well supplied tables—stores, filled with various merchandize—churches, where neatly dressed throngs devoutly send up the note of praise—bands of infantry and artillery, properly organized, armed, and trained—schools, in which hundreds are inducted into the pleasant pathway of knowledge—and (the most expressive sign of all) a NEWSPAPER, filled with instructive and entertaining matter—all these, amid an industrious and thriving population of three or four thousand, have taken place of the savage forest and its unlovely concomitants. What heightens—indeed what constitutes the wonder—is, that the main operatives in this great change are *not white men*. The printer and the editor of the newspaper—the merchants—most of the teachers and all the pupils—the owners and cultivators of the farms—the officers and soldiers in the military companies—the throng in the churches—are all *colored people*, except some score of whites, whom the climate, generally fatal to white men, spares yet awhile, as if in gratitude for their benefactions to Africa.

What we especially had in view, however, when we began this article, was neither rhapsody nor dissertation upon the march of Liberia to prosperity and civilization—unparalleled as that march is, in the annals of colonization—but a notice (a *critical notice*, if the reader please) of the aforesaid newspaper; by way of *instancing* the literary condition of the settlement. Cowper calls a newspaper, “a map of busy

life—its fluctuations, and its vast concerns:" and indeed we can imagine no surer index to the moral and intellectual character of the people, than the 'folio of four pages,' which periodically ministers to, and constantly takes its tone from, their prevailing tastes, tempers, and opinions. We have before us half a dozen numbers of the "LIBERIA HERALD;" coming down to No. 4, of the sixth volume, dated October 31, 1835, whence we learn that it has existed for more than five years. It is printed on a sheet as large as many of our village papers, and larger than several which we occasionally see.

Its contents (considering where, and by whom they were selected, composed, and printed) are in the highest degree curious and interesting.

The *shipping list* for August, exhibits eleven arrivals, and six departures—that for April, five arrivals, and three departures—for February, 1835, six arrivals, and four departures—for October, three arrivals and two departures. In the August number, are four distinct paragraphs, each mentioning a ship arrived with emigrants to the colony.

A striking feature in the Herald, is the great quantity of original matter which it contains—either editorial, or communicated. The number whence the above quotation is made, has four columns of editorial articles; and three sensible communications from correspondents—one of them detailing the murderous attack of the natives, in June last, upon the new settlement at Edina. Another tells of an excursion, on which we dare say it will please our readers to accompany the "peregrinator." If he does twaddle, he twaddles to the full as agreeably as many correspondents of American newspapers, and more usefully.

"For the Liberia Herald.

"Mr. Editor: I was induced, a few days since, by special invitation, to visit Caldwell. The occasion was one of the most honorable: the interchange of conjugal vows; the celebration of the nuptials of a couple, who conscious of mutual affection, made their offering at the hymeneal altar. The ceremonies were performed at 7 o'clock, P. M.; after which, the company (small but agreeable) enjoyed the flow of soul and social innocent merriment, until 9, when the happy pair returned, and the company dispersed. I repaired to Mr. Snetter's quarters, where I obtained lodging, comfortable in itself, but rendered much more so, by his peculiarly agreeable manners. After breakfast, on the ensuing day, we peregrinated the settlement. Mr. Jameison's farm particularly attracted my attention. The quantity of land he has under cultivation, as also the advanced state of the produce, equally excited astonishment. He has potatoes, cassada, beans, peas, and rice, &c., growing with a luxuriance that I never before witnessed in this country. The cultivation of the latter article has not been much attended to, until lately; its culture has been supposed to be attended with so much difficulty and labor, as to deter from the attempt. The apprehension however, was groundless, and the perseverance of Messrs. Palm and Nixon, has given us evidence, in the most extensive field of rice ever before cultivated in this country, that the difficulties are such only as attend every experiment where there is the want of resolution to undertake it. The settlement at Caldwell is assuming the feature of a regular farming village. The Agency Farm under the management of Mr. Snetter, is in forward condition.

Yours, &c.

L. R. J."

But the greatest curiosity in this August number, is a *critique* upon Miss Fanny Kemble's Journal. Yes, reader—think of Mrs. Butler, and all the "terrifying exactions" of her redoubtable book, subjected, on the very margin of Guinea, to the criticism of an African Editor, who treats her as unceremoniously, if not as justly, as any critics on

this side of the Atlantic, or on the north side of the Mediterranean. Imagine him in his elbow chair at Monrovia, his broad nose dilating and his thick lips swelling with conscious dignity, while he thus passes judgment upon one who perhaps would hardly suffer him to clean her shoes. The errors of spelling and syntax (the unsexing of the authoress included) are doubtless attributable to the printer: but there are some queer expressions, which seem the editor's own, and which are rather characteristic of African magniloquence.

"*Francis Ann Butler*.—To the politeness of the supercargo of the Brig *Eliza*, we have been indebted for a peep at the *Journal of Miss Kemble*, or as announced by the title page, *Francis Ann Butler*. From the celebrity of the tourist, we had anticipated much; but a perusal of the book treated us to a most vexatious disappointment. On the literary merit of the work, we do not feel ourselves competent to decide. But as it is an immunity allowed ignorance, to admire where it cannot comprehend, we avail ourselves of the privilege, and put in our share of admiration at the bold and beautiful figures which adorn the pages; such as "Miniature Hell;" "ghastly smiles of the Devil;" "Blue Devils," &c. These are certainly beauties of which we had no conception, untill we got hold of the work. We may be allowed to say, as we pass, that they are not exactly in unison with that soft and tender delicacy, of which our imagination had composed the fair sex, of the higher order. We regret much that the work is not accompanied by a Lexicon, adapted to the style. The want of one has deprived us of much gratification; as doubtless the excellences of the work is locked up in such words as "daudle," "twaddle," &c., which are to us "daudles" indeed, or in plain English, unexplorable regions. Such works may be of utility in communities, where there is sufficient discrimination to separate the little grain from the redundancy of chaff, without being choked by it, but we can see no earthly advantage to us in reading them.

"We will venture to say, however, that if the notes are by the same hand, the authoress possesses a pretty considerable share of what may be called sound discriminating judgment on some particulars."

One number of the *Herald* contains some very sensible observations (editorial) upon the "*Relations between France and the United States*;" in which the probability of war is spoken of, and its occurrence earnestly deprecated. The danger from it, to Liberia, is considered: fears having been entertained by some, lest France might involve that colony, as she once did the British settlement at Freetown, in her quarrel with the mother country.

"The case however," says the editor, "is not exactly parallel: Freetown and the whole colony of Sierra Leone, ever since their establishment, have been under the British flag, and as such considered a member of the British empire—and therefore, its destruction, it might be argued, was perfectly in unison with the established principles of war. Ours is an experiment for political existence;—having a distinct and peculiar flag, owing allegiance to no government, but to that which is represented by the flag which floats over Liberia.

"We recollect having read, that at the time the great Navigator Captain Cook, was on his voyage of discovery, war broke out between England and France, and it was requested that Capt. Cook, should the enemy fall in with him, be allowed an unmolested passage. The French king replied, that he warred not on science, nor with the principles of humanity; and that an expedition undertaken for the benefit of all, should never meet obstruction from the flag of France."

A paragraph in the same number, announcing the organization of a Court of Appeals, with appellate jurisdiction in cases where the sum in dispute exceeds \$100, expresses the orthodox republican sentiment that "Laws are made for the benefit of the poor, as well as the rich, and in legislating, the former should be more especially kept in view."

And in the next column is mentioned the establishment, at Caldwell, of a *FIFTH Baptist Church* in the Colony.

Another number states important and cheering facts in regard to the progress of TEMPERANCE. *Five hundred and three persons had signed the pledge of total abstinence from the use or sale of spirits, in the space of one month.*

"So great an influence have these Societies exerted upon the community at large that a sight of the liquid death has become rare.

"To Liberia's honor be it *traped*, that for *ten* gallons sold in the Colony four months back, there is not *one* now. There are a few that advocate the cause of alcohol; but they cannot support their opposition long. Public opinion is issuing her imperious edicts, and every opposer will soon be awed into silence."

From the October number we extract the following item:

"*Sabbath Schools*—On Sunday the 19th instant, a Sabbath School was opened in the Second Baptist Chapel: 33 children and 3 adults presented themselves, and had their names registered as scholars. Suitable books, such as would enable us to arrange the children in classes, are very much wanting. As it is, each having a different book, we are obliged to hear them singly, which makes it extremely laborious and precludes the possibility of more than one lesson each, during the hours of school."

We would gladly copy a perspicuous and rational account which is given in several chapters, of the *climate and seasons of Africa*, the *soil of Liberia*, and the *method of clearing lands*; besides many other sensible and interesting articles, which say a great deal for the editor, correspondents, and readers, of the Herald: but we have so far exceeded the space we had allotted for this subject, that we must here close our remarks.

No one can read the Liberia Herald, without not only wonder, that so much intellect should emanate from such a source, but the strongest persuasion, that a Colony, which in so brief a time has given such striking evidences of advancement in whatever distinguishes civilized from savage man, *must succeed*.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Indiana Colonization Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Representatives Hall, in the Capitol at Indianapolis, on Tuesday evening, December 15, 1835, ISAAC BLACKFORD, the President, in the chair.

The Report of the Board of Managers, and the Treasurer's Report were read and approved.

A very appropriate and interesting address was delivered by the Rev. ELIUS M. BALDWIN, President of Wabash College.

On motion by Mr. MERRILL,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Rev. ELIUS M. BALDWIN, for the very interesting address delivered before the meeting; and that a copy thereof be respectfully requested for publication.

On motion by JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Esq.

Resolved, That the Hon. WILLIAM HENDRICKS and JOHN TIPTON, be appointed Delegates on behalf of this Society, at the anniversary meeting of the American Colonization Society to be held at Washington City during the present season.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Lawrence county, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the different assemblies of our fellow-citizens, which may convene to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence, in the next year, be requested to take up contributions on the occasion, to aid the Colonization cause.

On motion by Rev. JAMES W. McKENNON:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the respective ministers of the Gospel in the

State, to take up collections in their several congregations, in aid of the Colonization cause, on a Sabbath near the 4th day of July annually.

On motion of SAMUEL MERRILL, Esq.

Resolved, That it be recommended to every friend of the African cause in Indiana to contribute as soon as it may be convenient and practicable to them respectively, as much in aid of the Colonization cause as will be sufficient to colonize in Africa, one of the free coloured people of the land.

And thereupon, a subscription to that effect was taken up, to which sufficient is now subscribed for colonizing six coloured persons in Africa, which is directed to be remitted.

On motion by N. B. PALMER, Esq.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers to prepare and cause to be circulated through the different counties in the State, a circular requesting the several assemblies of citizens who convene on the 4th of July next, to take up contributions in aid of the efforts of the Colonization Society.

The following officers were elected:

ISAAC BLACKFORD, *President*. STEPHEN C. STEVENS, ANDREW WYLIE, and DAVID WALLACE, *Vice-Presidents*. SAMUEL MERRILL, CALVIN FLETCHER, NATHAN B. PALMER, SAML. HANNA, REV. ELIHU W. BALDWIN, WILLIAM SHEETS and JAMES BLAKE, *Managers*. ISAAC COE, *Treasurer*. JAMES M. RAY, *Secretary*.

The Rev. Mr. BALDWIN's address is an eloquent production. After stating the objects of the Colonization Society, he notices the proofs furnished by the history of the Egyptians, the Phenicians, the Greeks, the Trojans, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the Spaniards, the English, the Russians, and even the Chinese, that "Colonization is a measure of practical wisdom."

"I do not wonder," he proceeds to say, "that this method of elevating our coloured population should especially commend itself to the practical good sense of American citizens. For what, let me ask, is our own experience on this very subject? Who reads our history with an American heart, or lifts up his eyes upon this mighty confederation of young communities, whose growth and prosperity carry terror to the very soul of despotism, and hope to the crushed nations, still longing for freedom,—but almost blesses even the hand and fires of persecution, which forced the pilgrim colonists to these shores? What little spot of our country is dearest to us all, if it be not where the feet of the first daring colony pressed this favoured land? It is indeed no want of sympathy with the coloured man, that advises his being colonized, with his own free consent. And yet there are loud and serious objections raised against this provision for his welfare. It is, some aver, a measure of injustice and inhumanity, and fatally destructive of his prospects. How we ask, can it prove either destructive or inhuman? Has not colonization subserved the highest moral, political, and social interests of other races of men? Are not we and the millions of our fellow-citizens witnesses to-day of its happy and sublime results? Who of us would decline the privilege of being reckoned a descendant of the noble adventurers, that preferred hardship and danger in the wilds of America, to oppression and contempt in their parent land?"

Mr. BALDWIN then notices the various objections which an erroneous philanthropy has opposed to the Colonizing scheme; the peculiar condition of the free coloured man in the U. States; and the wildness of the argument which urges the free coloured man to remain here lest he "should, perchance, put back the period of universal emancipation in this great country."

The political character of the slavery question in the U. States, is thus treated by Mr. BALDWIN:

"It is pretty generally conceded, that there is no power in the General Government to interpose between the state sovereignties and their domestic slavery. The constitution authorizes no legislation on the subject, but leaves it to be disposed of exclusively by the communities that are practically involved in it. This we suppose is right. It is the most consistent and only safe policy. Much as I regret the existence of involuntary servitude in any of these United States, I do heartily rejoice, that the General Government have not the shadow of a right to meddle with it—

"I am no less gratified with the fact, that on this most exciting subject, the states in their individual capacity, have left them no plausible ground of controversy;—and for this plain reason, that the prescriptions of law and of foreign dictation, would here be of no avail. The views and policy of one half of this great confederacy, on this practical question, cannot be forced upon the other states, by any claims of right or demonstrations of power."

On the question, how shall the States which "discard the practice of slavery, do their duty to the States which uphold it?" Mr. BARNWELL holds the following language:

"We answer, that the duty of the slaveholder, in respect to his dependents, is one thing, and our duty in regard to the subject of interference, quite another. I know of no obligation laid upon us to assume his responsibilities. The constitution, we perceive, does not make us either his keepers or his legal advisers. Something however is required to be done. And I am happy in believing, that the first and great public duty of the states, not involved in the practice of slavery, has already been discharged. They have all, either in the formal act of abolishing or proscribing it, given an instructive form to their policy. Their sentiments are published to the world; they are read and known of all men. It is testimony of the most sober, consistent, and practical kind. It is the testimony of law and the constitution: the voice of the whole people. I do rejoice, I glory in such a testimony."

"Is it demanded, what more can be done to rescue our sister states from the evils of slavery? I answer without hesitancy, nothing, absolutely nothing of any promise, except with their good will and co-operation. If they have any sense of justice or philanthropy on the subject worthy of high minded republicans, ought it not to be consulted and enlisted in the enterprise? Does it not become us, to manifest that respect for their wishes?"

"But may it not subserve the interests of the coloured man, to place slaveholders under the ban of the church? Or cannot the evils and the terrors of slavery be so pressed upon them, by closing every avenue of safety and alleviation, except immediate and universal abolition, as to effect this great result?"

"Christianity has a mighty power in its legitimate application to the evils which afflict society. It loves to bind up the broken heart. It inspires the godlike spirit of doing unto others, as we would that they should do unto us. Yes the meek and inoffensive and peace-speaking religion of Jesus Christ, can do all things for the oppressed and miserable.—But the thing sometimes misnamed christianity—that modern Hercules with his lion skin and his club, going forth to rid the world of its political monsters, promises to effect very little in this cause."

After disposing of the proposition, that the Colonizing scheme is advantageous to the slaveholder; urging that the neglect to colonize our coloured population would ensure no other movement for their welfare, and adverting to the moral and political effects of colonizing different races of men; the orator thus proceeds:

"This measure is no less indispensable, to awaken throughout this great nation a generous sympathy with the injured children of Africa. We have too generally regarded them as an inferior branch of the human family, and destined by the forming hand as well as the providence of God, to hold a middle existence between their more favored brethren and the brute creation. There is reason for such impressions of their inferiority. The black man was found in his native land, in the lowest state of ignorance, of unmanly vice and national impotency. He was stolen or purchased, merely as an article of commerce: in this character was he brought to our market; and here has he ever been held as property, and tasked for gain at our pleasure. How *can* we respect him as a man? The voice of reason and almost of humanity, is lost in the tame servility and meanness, with which his present and past condition are associated. By what means shall we divest ourselves and our fellow-citizens, of these injurious associations? Is it not by placing the black man in a situation, to gain our respect? Separate him then from a community, where free or not free, he must still be doomed to comparative degradation. Make him the citizen of an infant Republic, and an equal there among all the citizens. Throw around him the incentives to successful enterprise; set in bright array before him the great motives to moral and intellectual improvement, that are present to the minds of the sovereign people of such a country; and you will do *more than* develop his manly character. You will lift him above the associations with which we have surrounded him. You will draw forth our fellow sympathies with his

every effort to rise in the scale of intellectual and moral existence. O! sirs, this is the direct way to interest every heart, in the prosperity of our coloured population. The enterprise in which this society is enlisted, is destined to have an influence, more effectual than can now be conceived, in rolling away from the sons of Africa the contempt and disgrace which now oppress them.

"I speak with confidence of the success of this enterprise. Why should it not succeed? Is not Africa the parent land of the black man? Does it not comprise almost every variety of climate and of soil, in the regions most congenial to his constitution? In what other land does he reach as proud a stature, or present a more muscular form? Where does the soil pour forth a richer abundance of the comforts and the luxuries of life? The African colonists not successful in Africa! They have already succeeded. Amidst discouragements and opposition, the enterprise has been commenced and sustained. Every argument has been supplied by the zeal and resources of its enemies to close not merely the hand of *avarice* but of *benevolence itself*, against its claims. Scarcely any means have been spared to bury its patrons under mountains of popular odium. And what do we see as the result!—The foundations laid of an empire. Yes, colonies planted by the hand of charity and christian enterprise, which are an honor to this land and to the African character. Already do these little communities comprise four thousand citizens. For their intrepidity in danger, perseverance amidst their early discouragements, their moral habits and maintenance of law and good order, they are the admiration of every friendly visitor. Their prosperity is, at this moment, doing more to elevate the African name, than the collected influence of their 2,500,000 coloured brethren in the United States.

"Not only is this an enterprise which has promise of success; but it is the only one, which seems likely to unite the sober friends of the African race. Friends they have in every section of the land; and who are desirous of attempting as much on their behalf, as will consist with the safety and the quiet of this great community. But they are persuaded of the fact, that nothing effectual can be done, without union and friendly co-operation. The project of colonizing the people of colour, has hitherto had the confidence and the liberal patronage of many a slaveholder. In this is their reason to hope, that both the north and the south, the east and the west, may ultimately unite. It is doing what we can in a noble cause. Yes, it would seem to be doing *all* we can, with strict propriety of action or prospect of success. Other projects have been devised. We have had speculation enough, and more than enough surely of angry discussion and public abuse. The very frame work of society has been fearfully shaken, but with no desirable results. We have lit upon no other measure which the country can ever be persuaded to adopt. It is objection enough to every other, that they obtain the least countenance, where the deepest interest and most generous co-operation are indispensable to success.

"I add, that this enterprise promises to repair the injuries inflicted on degraded Africa. We have sinned against the rights of that bleeding continent; but not beyond the possibility of atonement and reparation. The fervid minds of popular declaimers have sometimes exaggerated even our unfeeling offence. We never reduced our black population from the condition of civilized and enlightened citizens, to that of ignorance and bondage. They were never polished Greeks nor christian freemen of any grade. The coloured man in all his degradation; yes, even the mass of our slaves, enjoy a better condition here, than does the wild African in the possession of his native freedom. This consideration should not be made an argument for *neglect* or *inaction* in mediating his condition; but it may serve as an encouragement to enter *heartily* upon the work of reparation.—We love to contemplate any object, in which we enlist our energies and our charities, as obtainable; such an object is the one in view. The children of Africa can be returned to her with provisions for happiness which shall make her forget her bereavements.—She will forget them when the blessings of civilization are lavished upon her, and christian science shall have illumined and beautified the minds of her sable sons and daughters. Yes, when her thousand temples of freedom and the arts and science and religion, shall lift up her proud domes to heaven; and the bow of peace and of safety from lawless aggression shall arch her broad land, she will then wipe her tears away. There shall be heard beneath her banners of freedom, and in her quiet habitations, and from the multitudes that go thronging up to the temples of the true God, shouts of triumph, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody.

"Yes, there is hope for Africa. There is reason to hope, that her very *wrongs* will prove her redemption; that her long lost children, restored to their parent land, will yet make her a praise in the earth."

YOUNG MEN'S COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania was held on the evening of the 22d of February, in the Rev. H. A. Boardman's church, Philadelphia. The Report of the Board of Managers, presented on that occasion, notices the principal incidents in the history of the Society, subsequent to their former Report. The purchase of territory at Bassa Cove was completed on the 2d of December, 1834, and on New Year's day, 1835, a plot of ground had been cleared, and the agency family removed to a house built in the interim on the purchased land. The emigrants, who had sojourned at Edina, were gradually removed thence to Bassa Cove, where, by the 1st of June, they were all comfortably accommodated in eighteen houses, with lots presenting a fair prospect of luxuriant crops. Ten additional houses were also erected to receive emigrants by a proposed second expedition. The Agent also prepared a government house, 20 feet by 50, and two stories high, with a garden of two acres, well stocked and enclosed. Upwards of 40 acres of land were cleared; a smith's shop, with a pit of coal, was nearly ready for operation; a kiln of lime was burned; and six head of native cattle procured, and partially broken to the yoke.

"What rendered," proceeds the Report, "this picture more peculiarly pleasing, and cause for devout and humble gratitude, is the fact that this display of the benefits of civilized life was achieved on the very spot where a slave factory had long stood, and from whence no less than 500 victims had been shipped *during the one month preceding our purchase*. An extensive and kindly intercourse, promising the happiest results, had been opened with the surrounding tribes, and even the more distant had begun to appreciate so far the blessings following in the train of colonization, as to promise the early extirpation within their respective territories, of that odious traffic in flesh and blood, which has so long afflicted Africa, disgraced Europe, and oppressed America. Our location was admirably adapted," "commanding the mouth of the St. John's river, and the only harbour occurring for many miles beyond, to repress that noxious traffic along a considerable portion of coast.

"It is not therefore to be wondered at that the slavers regarded our enterprise with ill-disguised hostility, and that they should seize the very first opportunity for laying waste so fair an Eden, blooming where one of their favourite marts had so recently flourished.

"About this time, a slaver arrived in the vicinity, and finding that no Government ship had for a long time been on the coast to repress the traffic,—protect our peaceful commerce and infant colonies, hovered about the Cove until he found an opportunity to execute the capricious and petty scheme in our neighbourhood, and to incite him to dash off his petty and malicious spirit. A petty case of alleged grievance was made the excuse for exciting a crowd of ruffian people, and on the night of the 10th of June, when expecting no hostile movement, three men, four women, and thirteen small children, were slain by the savages under the influence of men more savage than themselves. Thus has our benevolent enterprise been temporarily impeded, and the survivors forced to seek shelter at Monrovia."

The Report states the interesting fact that since October 1834, the various tribes in the vicinity of Bassa Cove, have become so impressed with the superior advantages of agricultural industry and legitimate commerce, that very few if any slaves had been sold there.

"We could not"—say the Managers, referring to their proceedings on receiving information of the catastrophe—"but gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in preserving, as in the hollow of his holy hand, the feeble germ which, though in great weakness, was yet planted in prayer, and watered with tears:—nor could we forget that even with means the most inadequate, and forced to contend at the same time with opposition the most determined and unrelenting at home, and with the obstacles necessarily occurring on a distant and savage coast, one star after another has risen upon that benighted shore, and the success of half-a-dozen little colonies,

has triumphantly vindicated the system of colonization against the evil auguries of its adversaries.

"Impelled by these considerations, and cheered on by the confidence that our fellow-citizens would sustain us in this work of mercy, we lost no time in ministering to the necessities of our destitute colonists, and chartered the good brig Independence, of 260 tons, which at a cost of about \$10,000, was despatched on the 23d of November last, with ample supplies to meet the exigences of the case. We cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to the Ladies' Colonization Society of Wilmington, Del., our deep sense of their kindness (at a period when every evidence of the sympathy of our friends was peculiarly grateful,) in soliciting and sending towards the outfit of this expedition, several hundred dollars in money and various useful articles.

"The intention of the Board had been announced to despatch a reinforcement of colonists on the 21th of October; but this temporary derangement of our plans, forbade the idea of sending other emigrants than those who were actually on their way to embark. In addition therefore to Thomas Buchanan, Esq., late Secretary of our Board, who went as Colonial Agent, we only sent John Williams, a native African, with Jonas Humphreys, wife and daughter, a highly respectable coloured family, from Sackett's Harbour, who intend devoting themselves to the instruction of the natives, and the establishment of Sabbath Schools.

"Our agent, while instructed to carry out the original designs of the Society, by prosecuting our humane and benevolent purposes in a spirit of affectionate regard for the best interests of the natives, and using every effort for the preservation of the most friendly relations with them, has been furnished by the Navy Department with the means of defending the people under his charge against any fresh aggressions.

"As the principle of entire Temperance," says the Report, "was adopted by this Society at its formation, our friends and patrons will be gratified to know that each of our three expeditions has sailed without a drop of ardent spirits, and that our colonists, pledged to total abstinence, have not in any instance been known to violate it. It is pleasing to find that the same principles have taken deep root in the old colony. Within sixty days after Dr. Skinner assumed the agency, five hundred and four persons joined the Temperance Society; and on a recent visit to the colony, Capt. Abels ascertained that no spirit was sold at any house of entertainment in Monrovia." * * * * "Ours being a system of *benevolent action*, which eschews idle theory and empty declamation as eminently calculated to perpetuate the very evils they pretend to remove, we propose, in addition to the means indicated for moral, literary, and religious instruction, to embrace every opportunity for advancing the mechanic arts and agriculture. For this purpose we deem it important:—

To establish a public farm, on which experiments may be made in the most economical and judicious modes of cultivating valuable productions, both native and exotic:

To introduce agricultural implements and farming stock:

To erect a Hospital, where, by early attention to such of the colonists as need medical care, they may be speedily prepared to occupy their farms, and by their own industry, obtain from a prolific soil, abounding with all the rich and varied growths of the tropics, the means of an ample support, and open up the sources of a commerce only needing skill, industry, and moderate capital to enrich both countries."

At the above meeting the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Society:

Hon. James Madison, Rt. Rev. W. White, Elliott Cresson, Wm. Short, *Patrons*.
Rev. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D. D.—*President*.

Hon. Jos. R. Ingersoll, Rev. A. Barnes, Dr. Jno. Bell, Matthew Newkirk, Benj. Naglee, Hon. Jos. McIlvaine, Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., Rev. H. A. Boardman, Stephen Colwell, of Pittsburg, Hon. S. Breck, Jno. McDonogh, of New Orleans, Chas. S. Wurts, Gerard Ralston, Dr. Mitchell, Joseph Dugan, Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. J. W. James, Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, W. Kirkpatrick, of Lancaster, Solomon Allen, John Elliot, Josiah White, Rev. S. Keppler, W. E. Sherman,—*Vice Presidents*.

WHARTON CHANCELLOR, *Life Director*. LLOYD MIFFLIN, *Treasurer*. ELLIOTT CRESSON, *Foreign Correspondence Secretary*. REV. W. A. McDOWELL, D. D., *Domestic Correspondence Secretary*. TOPLIFF JOHNSON, *Recording Secretary*.

Samuel Jandon, Rev. G. W. Bethune, Wm. M. Muzzey, George W. North, Rev. J. A. Peabody, Solomon Caldwell, Charles Naylor, Clark Culp, H. S. Spackman, Benjamin Coates, Robt. B. Davidson, Dr. Gebhard, James N. Dickson, W. M. McMain, Charles M. Morris, Wm. G. Mentz, W. C. Morris, Charles E. Lex, Jasper Cornwall, J. C. Pechin, Andrew Adams, Paul Jones, John Gilder, Francis N. Buck—*Managers*.

WASHINGTON CITY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, March 14, 1836, a Colonization meeting, called by the Washington City Colonization Society, was held at Trinity Church.

In compliance with a call from the meeting, the Rev. Dr. LAURIE took the chair.

The following Resolutions were offered by JOSIAH F. POLK, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation of as much money as may be necessary from time to time, to defray the expenses of the removal, &c. of such free persons of colour as may desire to emigrate to Liberia from the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Colonization Societies of Georgetown and Alexandria be furnished each with a copy of said memorial, and requested to procure signatures to the same within the limits of their respective corporations and counties.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each ward of the City of Washington and two for that part of Washington County not within the limits of the Corporation, be appointed to procure signatures to the memorial, named in the first resolution, and to solicit at the same time donations and annual subscriptions in aid of the funds of the Society.

Mr. POLK then remarked that as the meeting was not so numerous as it had been desired and expected to be, he should not press the present consideration of the Resolutions; and on his motion the meeting was adjourned, to meet again at the same time and place, on Thursday the 24th of March.

On the last named evening, the meeting met in pursuance of the adjournment, a large and respectable assembly being present, and the Rev. Dr. LAURIE took the chair.

Mr. POLK called for the consideration of the Resolutions which he had offered at the last meeting.

Gen. WALTER JONES addressed the chair, stating that not being a member of the Washington Auxiliary Society, he had nothing to say in regard to the particular Resolutions which its Secretary had proposed; but that being a Manager of the Parent Society, he should avail himself of the present opportunity to offer some remarks on the general scope and policy of the Colonization scheme. Gen. JONES then reviewed the circumstances which had led to the establishment of the American Colonization Society; dwelt on the peculiar condition of the free people of colour among us, and on the causes, moral and physical, which must ever make their residence in this country a source of degradation to themselves and of discomfort to the whites; noticed the origin of the slavery system in our land, the incidents to the relation of master and slave, and the opportunity afforded to masters desirous to emancipate their slaves, of gratifying their benevolent wishes, which otherwise they would be restrained from doing by the municipal policy which the slaveholding states generally had deemed it necessary to adopt. He exhibited the advantages already possessed by coloured persons who had emigrated from the U. States to Liberia, and the prospects of further elevation there presented at the Colony

to the African race in this country. While on this part of his subject Gen. JONES gave a succinct account of the present condition of the commonwealth of Liberia, showing the great amount of good which in a few years had been effected by an association of private individuals.

Gen. JONES adverted to the peculiar position in relation to the slavery question, in which the fanaticism of Northern Abolitionists, and the morbid apprehensions of an opposite description of persons, had attempted to place the Colonization Society. Their contradictory charges and imputations against it, he demonstrated to be all and equally unfounded. He presented some interesting views of the condition of the African continent; noticing particularly its destitution of monuments of the arts of a former age, such as are found in other nations. From this striking peculiarity, Gen. JONES by a most ingenious train of speculative reasoning arrived at the conclusion that the time must come when, in the ordinances of the Deity, Africa would reach that era of intellectual advancement which it could not be supposed, so far as a finite understanding might presume to scan the purposes of Providence, that he would perpetually withhold from any portion of his creatures. He here drew an analogy from the fact that the existence of many heavenly bodies, which must have continued for ages, had been but recently discovered, and noticed the opinion of some astronomers that it had taken all this time for a ray of light to penetrate from them to our earth.

Towards the conclusion of his speech Gen. JONES discussed the advantages of the Colony of Liberia in christianizing and civilizing Africa, and in suppressing the slave trade. He announced it to be, in his opinion, the duty of every American patriot and every philanthropist to sustain the Colonization Society, especially at a time of so much need as the present, when many important schemes of enlarged beneficence which the Managers had devised, were languishing for want of aid. Gen. JONES closed by observing, that if there had ever been any thing in his humble attempts to benefit his country and his species in which he could feel pleasure or pride, it was his share in establishing and in ever after supporting the American Colonization Society.

Gen. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of the House of Representatives, then addressed the meeting. He expressed his regret at observing so few members of Congress present, as he greatly desired that the members of the National Legislature should have an opportunity of hearing in advance the reasons on which the proposed memorial was founded. He stated the grounds on which it was, in his opinion, the duty of Congress to grant the prayer of the memorial, both as American legislators and patriots, and as the exclusive legislators of the District of Columbia; but at the same time expressed his apprehension that the influence of circumstances to which he adverted, might possibly operate to prevent that result. Gen. MERCER then gave a minute history of the origin and progress of the Colonizing scheme, replete with interest and listened to with profound attention. He called the attention of the Reverend President of the meeting to the discouraging circumstances in which their labors in the cause of African Colonization had been commenced, traced the progress of the Colony throu

all the vicissitudes of its experience; and contrasted its small beginnings with its present condition of a free, prosperous, and christian commonwealth. He noticed the aptitude of the African climate even to descendants of the African race, between whom and their progenitors, many intervening generations had lived and died in America. In his sketch of the history of the Society, Gen. MERCER dwelt on the connexion between the Colony and the Government of the United States, originating in the acts of Congress against the slave trade, and argued that the connexion was inseparable. Of the influence of the Colony in suppressing the slave trade, Gen. MERCER presented some strong illustrations. He went into the particulars of its present condition, moral, political, religious, and physical, showing that its advantages in these respects were of the same description with those enjoyed by American citizens, but which the African race on our shores could never hope to enjoy. In noticing the institution of Slavery in the U. States, and the discussions to which it had given rise, Gen. MERCER took occasion to express his hostility to any scheme of emancipation separate from Colonization; declaring that in the contingency of such a result in his native State, ardently as he was attached to it, he should emigrate to some other. Gen. MERCER went at length into the several considerations of public policy and interest, and into the more enlarged motives of benevolence, which entitled the American Colonization Society to universal support.

The foregoing lines are not even a meagre sketch of the remarks of Gen. JONES and Gen. MERCER, nor indeed an index to the topics of their addresses. It is deeply to be regretted that no reporter was present to take down what was said, and particularly as neither of the distinguished gentlemen spoke with notes, and it can therefore scarcely be hoped that they will be enabled to reduce their remarks to writing. They occupied about one hour and a quarter each in the delivery: and if published would, we doubt not, be considered, taken together, as a complete, unanswerable plea for Colonization.

After Gen. Mercer had concluded, the Resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the meeting then adjourned.

MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society was held in the Senate chamber of the State-house at Annapolis, on Friday, March 4, 1836. The President being absent, JOHN G. CHAPMAN, President of the Senate, took the chair, and JOHN G. PROUD, of Baltimore, officiated as Secretary *pro tempore*. The Fourth Annual Report of the Society was read, and a Resolution adopted, on motion of Mr. MAYER of Baltimore, approving the course pursued by the Managers, and requesting them to print for distribution the Report and its accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. LATROBE, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of Baltimore City—

Resolved, That the Society views, in the success which has thus far attended the system of independent State action which they have adopted in reference to Colonization, the best evidence of its wisdom, and attribute to it, in a great degree, the

freedom of the State from the excitement, which during the past year has agitated the country at large on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. LATROBE accompanied the above resolution with an address to the Society, in which he stated the reasons that had led to the separation of the Maryland State Society from the American Colonization Society, and the adoption, on the part of the former, of the principle of independent State action, on the subject of Colonization, and indeed in reference to all matters connected with the question of Slavery. He argued in favor of a general adoption, throughout the Union, of the Maryland plan.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Annapolis City, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Society view with peculiar interest the successful efforts which have been made among the young men to form Societies Auxiliary to the State Society, and hope, from their continuation the happiest results.

On motion of Colonel FLOORY, of the Senate, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Society are more and more impressed with the wisdom of the policy pursued by the State in reference to Colonization,—and trust that in the continuation of its munificent patronage, the State will find the sure guarantee of its best interests in relation to its coloured population.

On motion of Mr. PIGMAN, of the Senate, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Clergy, who have hitherto taken up collections in aid of the Society, and that they be respectfully solicited to continue their good offices in this respect, by inviting their congregations to contribute to its aid on the Sunday succeeding the 22d of February next.

On motion of Mr. PROUD of Baltimore, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the friends of Colonization throughout the State be requested to aid, as far as lies in their power, to distribute the intelligence received from the Colony at Cape Palmas among the free coloured people of their respective neighbourhoods, with a view of impressing them with a sense of their true interest, and promoting emigration among them as the best means of securing for themselves and their descendants happiness, prosperity and freedom.

As the Society was about to adjourn, Mr. SKINNER, a gentleman of Alleghany County, of high respectability, who was present, rose, and requested permission to address the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he had become skeptical as to the Colonization plan; but that the Report just read and the address in illustration of it, satisfied him that the Maryland plan was the true one, and that prosecuted with the same energy which had commenced it, would certainly be attended with success.

The Report of the Managers commences by referring to their third Annual Report: at that time, besides the brig Ann, which carried out the expedition that formed the settlement of Maryland in Liberia, they had despatched the schooner Sarah Priscilla with supplies, and the brig Bourne with a reinforcement of emigrants. They subsequently sent out to their colony the schooner Harmony, which sailed on the 28th of June last with twenty-six emigrants, and the brig Fortune, which left Baltimore on the 21th of December following with thirty-nine emigrants. Both of the last named vessels carried supplies for the use of the emigrants in Africa, as well as of those on board. At the latest dates, but one adult of the first expedition had died, and a child under one year of age; and of the second expedition by the Bourne, not an adult had died at the end of nine months after their

arrival, and but a few of the children, from diseases peculiar to infancy in any climate. On the 2d of September, 1835, the Agent, Dr. Hall, wrote that there was not an invalid in the Colony. There are now ample accommodations for 150 new comers, and the Board propose to send two expeditions of that number each, during the ensuing year. The number of Colonists, including those who sailed in the *Fortune*, is now about 250.

The Managers advert to their former declaration that their Colony is founded on the Temperance principle, and that agriculture is at present the primary object of attention. As yet there are no stores in the Colony, the only place where goods can be procured being at the Agency. For six months the Society supports the emigrants; after which time, if they require additional assistance in food or clothing, they pay for it by their labor. In this way, a large stone warehouse of three stories in height, a stone wharf at the river landing, and a fortification at the extremity of the Cape have been built, the government house has been finished; three large buildings for the reception of emigrants, until they can put up shelters for themselves, have been erected; a public farm, to serve as well for a model farm, as to give employment to those who would otherwise be idle, has been established; aid has been given to the emigrants in clearing and fencing, and the general wants of the Agency have been provided for. No one has wanted, because, say the Managers, labor could supply his wants; and where labor has been considered the substitute for a metallic circulating medium, no one has been willingly idle,—the more especially as ardent spirits, the parent of idleness and sin, is unattainable and unknown in the Colony. The Board, instead of permitting their Agent to draw bills on them, and with the proceeds of his drafts to purchase the stock of goods he wanted from traders on the coast, at from one to two hundred per cent. advance, have procured the assortment in this country and sent it out with their expeditions, directing the Agent to charge such advance only on the invoice as will prevent the Society from losing on the articles sent. Agricultural habits are taking deep root; so that, under any contingency, the Colony will be competent to support itself.

The Board have ascertained that cotton thrives well in their Colony, producing two pickings from the same stock in the same season; the first in July, and the second in December. They have directed their Agent to introduce the culture of it generally; and they have little doubt that it will become a profitable staple production to the Colony before long. Palm oil is also produced already; and a good specimen of tobacco, from Maryland seed, has been sent home to the Board. Coffee and sugar cane can both be cultivated; but as the first takes time, and the other requires expensive machinery, nothing has yet been done towards raising them. The Agent purposes to commence their cultivation on the public farm, when the inducements to make the cultivation of them general, can be ascertained and appreciated. With a view to agricultural employment, the Board furnish the emigrants, who are not already provided, with suitable implements; and to each family, where there are females, a spinning wheel is given.

The Managers are of opinion that Colonization is to be ultimately

carried on, mainly by voluntary emigration at the cost of the emigrant himself; and that the chief utility of Colonization Societies, is in efforts to make Africa as attractive to the coloured people of the United States, as the U. States are to white emigrants from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Missionaries at Cape Palmas, were comfortably settled on their farm at Fair Hope; Mr. Wilson attempting the reduction of the native tongue to a written language, and Mrs. Wilson instructing a school of native and colonial children. Miss M'Alister, who had gone to the Colony on a voluntary mission, with a view of becoming a teacher there, expressed much satisfaction with what she had yet seen. The colonial schools are in an excellent condition, and well attended. Besides that kept by Mrs. Wilson, another, attended by the children of emigrants chiefly, is kept in the town of Harper, by Mrs. Thompson, a coloured woman of exemplary character, wife of the Colonial Secretary. Miss M'Alister will open a third school when she shall have recovered from her acclimating illness.

The Board notice the death of the Rev. Mr. GOULD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had been appointed special Agent, and had sailed in the Bourne for Cape Palmas. He died after his return to the U. States.

The relations of the emigrants with the natives are on a proper and friendly footing; for which state of things the Board are indebted to the judgment, knowledge of African character, and firm courage of their Agent, Dr. HALL. This gentleman having expressed a desire to visit the United States, Mr. OLIVER HOLMES has been sent as special Agent and acting Governor of the Colony. The Report notices the formation of "The Young Men's Colonization Society of Baltimore," and a visit made during the last year by the Rev. Mr. WYNKOOP to the New England States, to explain there the principle of independent State action. The Board "are more than ever satisfied, that the plan of independent State action is the only true one."

The Report of Messrs. PETER HOFFMAN, CHARLES HOWARD, and CHARLES C. HARPER, the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Fund, submitted to the Legislature on the 31st of December last, applauds the Maryland plan of Colonization, and ascribes to it the exemption of Maryland from the prevalent excitement on the Slavery question. During the past year the Managers of the State Fund advanced to the Maryland State Society \$5,273.88, to aid in defraying their expenses in establishing their new settlement. The number of manumissions in the State, reported to them since their last Annual Report, is 299, making the whole number reported as manumitted, since the passage of the act of December 1831, eleven hundred and one. The amount drawn from the Treasury during the year, was \$10,000.

The following is extracted from a Report made to the Maryland State Society by the Rev. Mr. GOULD, July 9, 1835:

"So far as I was able to ascertain the state of agriculture in the Colony, it did not strike me that it had been pushed with sufficient zeal. Not more than six or seven families were, at the time I left the Cape, preparing their lands for cultivation—one man only had cleared and fenced in his lands, and judging from the productiveness of all the gardens on the Cape, I should suppose that he is doing very well. The growth of all garden and field vegetables, so far as they have been tried, is very rapid and luxuriant. All the gardens on the Cape were in a thriving condition. I should say that a square, of the size of the common gardens in this

country, would yield a sufficiency of vegetables to support a family of from six to eight persons in number.

The articles growing on the Cape are the following, viz. soursop, oranges, lemons, limes, pine apples, gourd, pawpaws, plantains, banana, pepper, figs, okra, Indian corn, sugar-cane, cotton, (both native and American,) cabbage, kale, Virginia greens, lettuce, parsley, beets, sweet and Irish potatoes, yams, cassada, parsnips, turnips, radishes, onions, tomatoes, beans and peas of different kinds, melons, cantelopes, cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, egg plant and tobacco. There is a continual growth of all these articles, and some of them produce for years successively.

A proper attention to the cultivation of the soil would soon place the colony in a most flourishing and happy condition, and it is to be hoped that the emigrants by the Bourne, who were, as before remarked, very anxious to commence farming operations, are by this settled on their lands.

The soil, though apparently of the same quality of the Maryland good lands, seems nevertheless to be much more productive; and being remarkably easy of cultivation, would soon return a rich reward to industrious farmers.

The introduction of working animals is highly desirable. With the aid of these, the colonists would soon rapidly advance, both in independence and influence over the native tribes.

Jacks, jennies and mules could be introduced at a comparatively small cost, being, as I am informed, sold to the windward of the Cape at from five to ten dollars per beast.

The animals of the country suitable for food are quite numerous—neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and goats, and deer are very plenty. Of the latter there are two kinds: the one similar in colour, &c. to the American—and the other peculiarly African, being black. When at full size, I am told that they weigh about 250 lbs. This fact was related to me by a man of the name of Johnson, who left the United States fifteen years ago, for the British colony at Sierra Leone. How long he remained there I cannot tell. From thence he went to Monrovia, and from Monrovia to Cape Palmas; where he had arrived a few months before I saw him. He has settled at the Cape, and when I left, was clearing a farm.

His extensive travels in Africa have made him well acquainted with the different kinds of animals and birds, some of which are peculiar to that country, as well as with the varieties of soil and climate thereof. He most decidedly prefers Cape Palmas to all other places he has visited. In proof of which he has settled himself in the colony.

In addition to the animals already named, there are antelopes, monkeys, baboons, black, grey and fox squirrels, racoons, opossums and beavers.

Fish of many kinds are in great abundance, and are of a flavor very superior to any which I had ever before tasted. It is my decided opinion that the use of a seine fifty fathoms long, from eight to ten feet deep, one day in the week, would furnish the whole colony with an ample supply of fish for one week.

Oysters are also to be had of an excellent relish.

An impression having gone abroad among the coloured people of Maryland, that the Society's territory abounds with ravenous beasts of prey, I feel it to be my duty to state that, during the whole time I was in the colony, I neither saw nor heard of one such, except the leopard; and from him no danger need be apprehended as he flies off on the approach of a man. Snakes, so far from being numerous, as has been believed by some, are very seldom seen, and those that have been seen are very small and inoffensive.

Cotton, sugar-cane, rice, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of other articles of commerce, may be cultivated to almost any extent.

The natives immediately contiguous to the Cape are not so entirely friendly in their feelings as I had hoped to find them—and, but for their extraordinary cowardice, I should fear much for the safety of the colonists. One field piece, and fifteen courageous armed men, would, I think, be amply sufficient to beat one thousand of them at bay.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the climate (for the colored people), the soil and productions of Maryland in Liberia, can only be justly appreciated by those who have visited the colony. One half the labor necessary in this country to enable the coloured man barely to live, will secure for him in the colony the greatest abundance of all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. The climate to his constitution is as good as the climate of Maryland. The rains in the rainy seasons are sufficiently moderate, and the heat in the dry seasons is never so oppressive as we have it here in the months of July and August. Although

the seasons in Africa have been divided into the rainy and the dry, there is in the latter no lack of sufficient rain to preserve from decay both field and garden vegetables—and in the former there is no such desolating tempests and inundating torrents as are known to prevail in the windward settlements. In these respects Cape Palmas is unquestionably superior to all other parts of the coast north of it.”

The Managers of the Maryland State Society have published an Address of the Colonists of Cape Palmas to the People of Colour of the U. States. It is dated on the 11th of October, 1834, and exhibits a highly favorable picture of the Colony. We regret that we have room for one paragraph only:

“But here again, let us be equally candid with you. It is not every man that we could honestly advise or desire to come to this colony. To those who are contented to live and educate their children as house servants and lackeys, we would say, stay where you are; here we have no masters to employ you. To the indolent, heedless and slothful, we would say, tarry among the flesh pots of Egypt; here we get our bread by the sweat of the brow. To drunkards and rioters, we would say, come not to us; you can never become naturalized in a land where there are no grog shops, and where temperance and order is the motto. To the timorous and suspicious, we would say, stay where you have protectors; here we protect ourselves. But the industrious, enterprising and patriotic, of what occupation or profession soever; the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, (but more particularly the latter,) we would counsel, advise and entreat to come and be one with us, and assist us in this glorious enterprise, and enjoy with us that liberty to which we ever were, and the man of colour ever must be a stranger in America. To the ministers of the gospel, both white and coloured, we would say, come to this great harvest, and diffuse among us and our benighted neighbours, that light of the gospel, without which liberty itself is but slavery, and freedom but perpetual bondage.”

The Managers and Officers of the Maryland State Society are as follows:

President, BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.—*Vice Presidents*, DR. THOS. E. BOND, FRANKLIN ANDERSON, LUKE TIERNAN, CHARLES C. HARPER, PETER HOFFMAN, CHARLES HOWARD.—*Managers*, WM. CRANE, WM. WOODWARD, WM. F. GILES, WM. G. HARRISON, GEORGE KEYSER, DR. PHILIP R. HOFFMAN, JOSEPH K. STAPLETON, DR. GEORGE F. GIBSON, DR. JOHN FONERTEN, DR. J. H. BRISCOE, JOHN G. PROUD, COL. WM. R. STUART.—*Treasurer*, ROBERT MICKLE.—*Recording Secretary*, HUGH D. EVANS.—*Corresponding Secretary*, JOHN H. B. LATROBE.—*Executive Committee*, LUKE TIERNAN, JOHN G. PROUD, FRANKLIN ANDERSON.—*Committee on Publication*, JOHN FONERTEN, J. H. BRISCOE, PHILIP ROGERS HOFFMAN.—*Committee on Accounts*, JOHN G. PROUD, ROBERT MICKLE, FRANKLIN ANDERSON.—*Agent for the State of Maryland*, REV. IRA A. EASTER.—*Agent for the New England States*, REV. S. R. WYNKOOP.—*Governor of Maryland in Liberia*, DR. JAMES HALL.—*Assistant Agent*, DR. OLIVER HOLMES, JR.—*Missionary at Cape Palmas from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, REV. J. LEIGHTON WILSON.

The Managers of the Maryland State Society are of opinion, our readers have seen, “that the plan of independent state action is the *only true one*.” Circumstances peculiar to Maryland have recommended that plan to her adoption, and the Parent Society, we are sure, rejoices in the degree of success which has attended it. But we may be permitted to question whether the extension of the policy to States differently circumstanced at present, would not be attended with injury, rather than benefit to the general cause. If in regard to this cause uniform opinions and united efforts throughout the country are desirable; if identity of interests, a common government and harmonious laws are important to the settlements now springing up and hereafter to arise on the coast of Africa; and if, the combined energies and exertions of the friends of the Colonization system are necessary to give to it complete efficacy, surely its considerate supporters will not hasten to dissolve those ties of union that have so long held to-

gether in generous and undivided efforts so large and respectable a portion of the American people. In the communication from the Maryland State Society to the Parent Institution, inserted in our number for April 1835, (*See African Repository, Vol. 11, p. 103*) the two associations are styled "fellow laborers in a great work of philanthropy." We earnestly hope that this designation may continue to be appropriate, although the plan of the Senior Institution is now imagined by its co-laborator to be erroneous and heretical.

MR. BREWSTER'S LEGACY.

In the Repository for last January, we noticed the death of the late LYMAN D. BREWSTER of the State of Illinois, and a statement that he had bequeathed about ten thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society. The Managers were afterwards furnished with a copy of his will, by which it appears that he bequeaths specific legacies to a considerable amount: and leaves the residue of his property to the Society. After obtaining information as to the value of Mr. Brewster's estate, the Managers thought it advisable to sell the remaining interest to the Society in that estate, so far as ascertained, for THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which sum has been received by the Treasurer. The impression that the deceased had bequeathed to the Society *ten* thousand dollars, was probably produced by confounding the value of the residuary legacy with the value of the whole property, without reference to prior legacies charged on it. The amount received, though less than rumor had prepared the Society to expect, well deserves the name of a "Magnificent Legacy." It is a large and opportune addition to its funds at a moment of need, which must endear the memory of the pious and benevolent testator to every friend of the great cause of African Colonization.

We take this occasion again to call public attention to the proper form of making bequests to the Society, which was published in the Repository for January 1835. (*Vol. 11. p. 25.*)

CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the American Colonization Society, from February 20 to March 20, 1836.

Gerrit Smith's first Plan of Subscription.

John McDonogh, New Orleans, 5th instalment,	- - - - -	\$100
Hon. Thomas Emerson, Vermont, do.	- - - - -	100

Collections and Donations.

Amherst Circuit, Va. by Rev. John W. Childs:

From Capt. Wm. W. Waller,	- - - - -	5
Harrod B. Scott,	- - - - -	2
Joel Bethell, Peter E. Joiner, and Rev. W. Wright, \$1 each,	- - - - -	3
Jose Roberts, Eliz. J. Roberts, T. Bibb & Martha Bibb, 50 cts. each,	- - - - -	2

Edinburg, by James Simpson, Esq.

Collection at St. Andrew's Church,	- - - - -	£ 23 00 4
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Life subscription, Mrs. Ferguson,	- - - - -	10 10 0
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Lord Moncriell,	- - - - -	5 00 0
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Miss Grierson,	- - - - -	1 00 0
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Mrs. Fletcher,	- - - - -	1 00 0
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Lady Maxwell,	- - - - -	5 0
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Mrs. Smith,	- - - - -	1 1 0
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Carried forward

212

	Brought over	41 16 4	212
Lady Carnegie,	- - - - -	2 2 0	
William Sterling, Esq.	- - - - -	1 1 0	
Hon. Mount Stewart, Elphinstown,	- - - - -	10 00 0	
Charles Christie, Esq. of Duvie,	- - - - -	5 00 0	
Mr. Alexr. Cruikshanks,	- - - - -	5 00 0	
A. Martin, Esq.	- - - - -	10 10 0	
Mrs. Campbell,	- - - - -	1 1 0	
Miss Campbell,	- - - - -	10 0	
Miss Walker,	- - - - -	10 0	
Miss Riddell,	- - - - -	2 6	
Miss Graeme,	- - - - -	2 6	
A Lady,	- - - - -	2 6	
Mrs. James Hozier,	- - - - -	5 0	
By Miss Walker,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Mites from some friends,	- - - - -	10 0	
Mrs. Grant,	- - - - -	5 0	
Miss Wardlaw,	- - - - -	5 0	
Subscriptions in Leith, by Mr. Carstairs,	- - - - -	20 3 6	
Miss Legh, Albyn Place,	- - - - -	7 0	
M. I. Robertson,	- - - - -	10 6	
J. S. Blackwood,	- - - - -	1 1 0	
A Female—to the good cause,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Mrs. Dugald Stewart,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Alexr. Craig, Esq.	- - - - -	10 10 0	
Mrs. M'Kenzie, Meray Place,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Mrs. Hamilton, Northumberland street,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Mrs. Biggar, do. do.	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Mrs. Walker,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Miss Walker,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Lady Grey,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Mary Legh,	- - - - -	2 00 0	
Collection second meeting in St. Andrew's Church,	- - - - -	11 18 0	
Mrs. Clephan,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
A friend,	- - - - -	10 0	
Hon. Mrs. Erskine,	- - - - -	10 0	
Mrs. Smith Dunesh,	- - - - -	10 0	
Mrs. Craig,	- - - - -	10 0	
Miss Craig,	- - - - -	10 0	
Lady Carnegie,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Miss Russell,	- - - - -	2 6	
Rev. William Grant,	- - - - -	5 0	
Mrs. Walker,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
Miss Grierson,	- - - - -	5 0	
A Lady, by Miss Grierson,	- - - - -	5 0	
A Lady, by Miss Rose,	- - - - -	5 0	
Miss Fletcher, by Mrs. Fletcher,	- - - - -	1 00 0	
		112 5 4	
By cash paid Messrs. Barrel & Hoare, Bankers, £ 100			
Sundry expenses enumerated,	19 2 10		
		119 2 10	
Balance received from Elliott Cresson, Esq.	- - - - -	23 2 6	102 67
Mrs. Eliza H. Carrington, to make her sons, Edward Clement Carrington and William Campbell Preston Carrington, Life Members,		60	
From the estate of the late Lyman D. Brewster, of the State of Illinois,		3000	
			\$3374 67
<i>African Repository.</i>			
Hon. Wm. Patterson, by Elliott Cresson, Esq.	- - - - -	-	5
J. A. Douglass, Hanover, New Hampshire,	- - - - -	-	4
Hon. J. Bemock, Orono, Maine,	- - - - -	-	14
Archd. Craig, Schenectady, N. Y.	- - - - -	-	5
E. Easton, Cincinnati, Ohio,	- - - - -	-	20

